

A close reading of the specification reveals that Bloomberg discloses the use of an iconic image depicted to appear as a reduced size version of the original text image. (See Figs. 3, 5-7, 9, 10, 13, 15 and 17.) To create a similar appearance, Bloomberg teaches the use of variably-spaced rectangular blocks. Bloomberg specifically provides that:

Fig. 9 shows iconic image 20 with portion 30 enlarged; portion 30 includes horizontally positioned, linear sequences of rectangular blocks. In general, binary data of the type shown by example in FIG. 8 and encoded in portion 30 of iconic image 20 is encoded into rectangular blocks having a foreground color; depending on the particular application for which the iconic image is to be used, the foreground color may be, but need not be, compatible with the foreground color of the text in the original text region that the rectangular blocks replace. . . In FIG. 10, the foreground color is represented as having a pixel value of "1" and the background color has a pixel value of "0", as is conventionally the case for representing black and white images.

(Bloomberg at col. 14, lines 34-53.)

The present invention as recited in claims 1-2 is directed to a method and apparatus for displaying registered information. Claim 1 specifically comprises means for capturing coded embedded glyph data from a substrate having first image information; means for decoding the coded embedded data to develop registration information; and means for displaying second information registered with the first information based on the registration information. (Support for the Amendment is found in Applicants' Specification at page 6.)

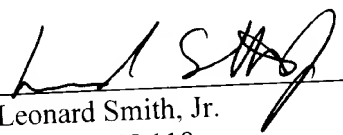
Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. §102 requires that each and every claim limitation be disclosed by the applied reference. Bloomberg does not teach each and every claim limitation of claims 1-2, and therefore, as a matter of law, cannot anticipate these claims. That is, Bloomberg does not teach the use of embedded glyph data. In fact, Bloomberg teaches away from the use of glyphs when it provides that "[i]n FIG. 10, the foreground color is represented as having a pixel

value of '1' and the background color has a pixel value of '0', as is conventionally the case for representing black and white images." (Bloomberg at col. 14, lines 50-53.) In essence, variably-spaced rectangular blocks (in which the blocks represent a pixel value of '1' and the space between the blocks represent a pixel value of '0') are not glyphs. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1 and 2 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Bloomberg should be withdrawn and claims 1 and 2 allowed.

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,  
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

By:   
Leonard Smith, Jr.  
Reg. No. 45,118

Dated: November 1, 2001



Attorney Docket No. 07447.0043  
Serial No. 09/454.526

**APPENDIX TO AMENDMENT OF NOVEMBER 1, 2001**

1. (Amended) An apparatus for displaying registered information, comprising:

means for capturing coded embedded glyph data from a substrate having first image information;

means for decoding the coded embedded glyph data to develop registration information; and

means for displaying second information registered with the first information based on the registration information.

2. (Amended) A method for displaying registered information, comprising:  
capturing coded embedded glyph data from a substrate having first image information;  
decoding the coded embedded glyph data to develop registration information; and  
displaying second information registered with the first information based on the registration information.